THE DAILY REGISTER.

VOL. LII. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1851. NO. 99.

THE DAILY REGISTER.

SEATON GALES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY REGISTER,
Is issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays at $4 per annum in advance; $4.50 if not paid within six months; and $5 if not paid until the expiration of the year.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER,
Is issued every Wednesday at $2,50 if paid within four months; otherwise $3.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

RALEIGH POST OFFICE.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail—By Rail Road, Due daily at 1-2 p. m., and closes at 11½ a. m.

Southern—Two horse stage, due daily at 11 a. m., closes at 12 m.

Greensborough—Four-horse stage, due Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m., and closes Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m.

Newbern—Four-horse stage, due Wednesday, Friday and Sunday at 3 a. m., and closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

Tarborough—Two-horse stage, due Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 p. m., closes Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p. m.

Pittsborough—Two horse stage, due Monday and Thursday at 7 p. m., and closes Saturday and Tuesday at 9 p. m.

Roxborough—One-horse mail, Due Friday at 9 a. m., and closes Friday at 1 p. m.

Holly Springs—Horse Mail, due Monday at 4 p. m., and closes Thursday at 9 p. m.

Letters should be in the Office fifteen minutes before the time of closing.

The Office will be open every day, except Sunday, from 8 o'clock a. m. until 9 p. m.

On Sunday, it will be open from 8½ to 9½ a. m., and one hour directly after the departure of the Western Mail.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
UP STAIRS,
SMITH'S BUILDINGS,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET.
Open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

NO ADMITTANCE WITHIN THE BAR!!

Rates	First 10 words,	E'h addi'l w'd.
Raleigh to Petersburg,	30 cts.	2
" " Richmond	32 "	2
" " Washington	44 "	2
" " Baltimore	54 "	3
" " Philadelphia	74 "	5
" " New York	84 "	6
" " Fayetteville	21 "	1
" " Cheraw	28 "	1
" " Charleston	50 "	3
" " Macon	97 "	5
" " Montgomery	116 "	6
" " Mobile	138 "	7
" " New Orleans	172 "	9

And all the places on this and other lines of communication in proportion to distance.

OFFICE
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Insurance Company,
RALEIGH

Second Floor, Smith's Block, adjoining Telegraph Office.

OFFICE
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Life Insurance Company,
RALEIGH

Opposite the Post Office—under Odd Fellows Hall.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.
DISCOUNT DAY, TUESDAY.
Board Meets at 11 O'clock.
BANKING HOURS FROM 10 TO 2.
W. H. JONES, Cashier.
F. C. HILL, Teller.

Exchange, Baltimore, Philadelphia and N. York, 1 per ct. premium.

Virginia and South Carolina money Bankable, of the denomination of $5 and upwards.

BANK OF THE STATE.
OFFICERS OF THE BANK.

Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't.
Charles Dewey, Casher,
Seymour W. Whiting, Teller
Daniel Du Pre, Bookkeeper,
Thos. W. Dewey, Clerk.

Hours of business from 10 *a. m. to* 2 *p. m.*
DISCOUNT DAY, WEDNESDAY.
Board of Directors meet at 10 *a. m.*

BANK RATES FOR SELLING EXCHANGE.
Sight Checks on New York ½ per cent. Premium.
" " " Philadelphia ½ " " "
" " " Baltimore ½ " " "

Notes of the South Carolina and Virginia Banks received.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT,
FAYETTEVILLE,
NORTH CAROLINA.

July, 18th, 1850. 93

NEW BOOK STORE,
POMEROY & O'NEAL.
No, 16, Fayetteville St., Nearly Opposite the Post Office.
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE now receiving an extensive assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books, generally, Annuals and choice Books for Presents, Novels, Stationery of all kinds, which we are selling at the very lowest prices; prices which we are confident must give entire satisfaction. Call and examine

W. L. POMEROY,
J. W. O'NEAL.

Dec., 9th, 1850. 95

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership in a general business as

Booksellers and Stationers,

and will continue to carry on the business under the name and Firm of

POMEROY & O'NEAL.

Raleigh, December 9th, 1850. 99

WISTARS BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

A large supply of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry just received and for sale by

P F PESCUD.

Dec. 9th, 1850. 99
☞ Standard copy.

AYERS CHERRY PECTORAL.

A fresh supply of Ayers Cherry Pectoral just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

ALSO

A Large supply of Linseed Oil just to hand at Pescud's DRUG STORE.

Dec. 9th, 1850. 99
☞ Standard copy.

BANK OF THE
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT on the Capital stock of this Bank, has been declared for the last six months—payable at the Principal Bank on the first Monday in January next and at the Branches fifteen days thereafter.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.

Raleigh, December 11th, 1850. td 100
Star, Times, and Standard copy.

See R. R. R. R.*

To the Citizens of N. Carolina particularly.

WE can measure and furnish an entire suit of clothes (including coat, pantaloons, and vest,) at from 35 to $44; and will warrant them to be equal in all respects to any that can be furnished in the United States for that money. Gentlemen need no longer send out of the State for cheap Clothing, unless they prefer it.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

Raleigh, Nov. 8, 1850. 90

* Royal Raleigh Ringtail Rousers.

SOUTHERN REGALIA DEPOT!

P. HORTON KEACH,
No. 91, Main Street, Richmond, Va.

MANUFACTURER of Masonic, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, Rechabites, American Mechanics, Druids, Red Mens, and all other societies *REGALIA, BANNERS, FLAGS, SIGNALS,* &c., also, *Costumes, Robes, Sashes, Jewels,* and all other Equipments on hand and made to order at short notice.

N. B.—Having secured the services of Mr. HENRY MESEKE, familiarly connected with the different orders, and well known in Baltimore as a *superior workman* in the above line, I am now prepared to compete with any establishment in the U. States, in either style, quality or price.

Orders from abroad respectfully solicited.

December 2nd, 1850.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 18th Term of this School will commence on the Fourth day of January 1851, and continue 'till the 7th of June.

For a Circular containing full particulars, apply to the Subscriber.

ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.

December 4th, 1850 98
☞ Standard, Fayetteville Observer, Chronicle, Commercial and Journal, Wilmington, Newbernian, Watchman, Salisbury, N. S. Whig, Washington, Old North State, E. City, Petersburg Intelligencer, Norfolk Herald and National Intelligencer, will insert five times, and send their bill to A. S.

Livery Stables!

THE Subscribers, take occasion to inform their friends and the public generally, that they will carry on the business, in all its branches, at the same stand; and that no efforts nor expense will be spared on their part to accommodate the travelling community. Conveyances, with good horses and careful drivers, will be furnished at all times and at short notice; and in fact, every convenience for travelling, in the way of

HORSES, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES. &C.,

will be supplied on the most favorable and accomodating terms.

The Subscribers also expect to keep constantly on hand, good

HORSES, BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, &C.,
FOR SALE.

And persons wishing to put out their Horses by the week, or month, or year, will have them well attended to, at moderate prices. Their Stables are on Wilmington Street, just to the East of Market Square.

Hoping to receive liberal encouragement, the undersigned pledge themselves to do all in their power to merit public patronage and favor.

BUFFALOE & COOKE

FEMALE SEMINARY,
Warrenton, N. C.

THE ninth Term of this School will commence on the 15th of January 1851 and terminate the first week in November.

Terms as follows, per session of five months:

Board,	$50 00
English Tuition,	12 00
French,	10 00
German,	10 00
Music on Harp and use of instrument,	35 00
Music on Piano and use of instrument,	23 00
Music on Guitar and use of instrument,	20 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Painting in oil colors,	15 00
Washing and Fuel,	6 00

Useful and Ornamental Needle work free of charge.

No extra charge whatever will be made. Books, Stationary, &c., furnished at the lowest retail prices.

It is particularly desirable that pupils should be present at the commencement of the session, as studies will then be arranged and classes formed.

All articles of clothing must be marked with the owners name in full.

A circular containing fuller information will be addressed to all persons who may desire it.

DANIEL TURNER.

Warrenton, January 1st, 1851. 5t—1

MUSIC STORE.

HAVING returned from the Northern cities, after making the most careful and choice collection in his line, the subscriber is now prepared to offer to the public a splendid assortment of Musical Merchandize, embracing

MUSIC,

a large and general assortment of the most popular and fashionable. New music constantly received from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and any piece not found in his catalogue can be procured in a week.

PIANOS,

from the best manufacturers of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and superier in workmanship and tone to any ever before offered in this or adjacent States for the same prices.

Seraphines and Accordeons, Violins, Violoncellos and Guitars.

A large and elegant assortment of the best Italian Strings. Persons wishing to purchase either by the single string or bundle, will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Schools and Seminaries supplied with Music, Instruction Books, Strings, Music paper, &c., on the most reasonable terms. Also,

BRASS BAND INSTRUMENTS,

Blank Books for Bands, and Band Instruction Book; in short, every thing in the Music department commonly sought for and desired.

Call one door North of the City Hall, Fayetteville Street. K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, December 29th. 6t 1

Law School
AT
HILLSBORO' N. C.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 15th of January, 1851, and continue until the 7th of June, following.

Young gentlemen who are desirous of reading Law with the undersigned, will do well to attend at the first of the Session, so that they may be formed into the necessary classes. This will benefit the pupil, as well as lighten the labours of the teacher.

The one or the other of the instructors will have charge of the School nearly all the year, and during a portion of the time both will be here to give instruction.

Text-books can be had here at the prices charged by Mr. E. J. Hale, of Fayetteville.

Tuition fees for the whole course of legal instruction will be ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

J. L. BAILEY,
F. NASH.

Hillsboro', Dec. 31st, 1850. 1 2m

Classical and Mathematical SCHOOL.
Hillsborough, N. C

THE exercises of the Caldwell Institute having been discontinued, the subscribers will open a School on the 14th day of January, 1851, in the building lately used by that institution, under their own control and direction.

The course of instruction will be such as to prepare young men thoroughly for the Sophomore class in College, or when a College course is not intended, for the business transactions of life.

The strictest attention will be given to the moral deportment of the students, and if long experience in the education of youth be a ground of confidence to those who may patronize the School, we promise to use that experience to promote the best interests of those who may be committed to our charge.

Terms in the Classical and Mathematical department, $20; and in English $15 a session in advance.

ALEX. WILSON
RALPH H. GRAVES.

Hillsboro', Dec., 21st, 1850. 103

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from this date, for the issue of a new certificate for 21 shares of the stock of said Bank, in the name of Dr. Isaac Burns, dec'd in the stead of one lost.

Application will also be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the State of North Carolina at the expiration of three months, for the issue of a new Certificate for 10 shares of the Stock of said Bank, in the name of Dr. Isaac Burns dec'd., in the stead of one lost

E. B. BURNS, Ad'm'r.

Dec. 20th, 1850. 102

SPEECH OF
MR. CALDWELL,
OF GUILFORD.
ON THE CONVENTION QUESTION,
Delivered in the House of Commons, Dec. 26th, 1850.

MR. SPEAKER: Having had the good fortune to secure the floor at last, I would, even at this late hour, most respectfully crave the indulgence of the House for a short time, while I proceed to submit a few remarks on the all-absorbing question now before us for discussion. I ask this favor more cheerfully, because I am sure that the views I entertain on this subject are not only misunderstood by some, but grossly misrepresented by others. Under these circumstances, I hope no one will suffer himself to prejudge or censure me for anything I may say on this occasion, until he has heard the conclusion of my remarks. This courtesy can be well afforded by the members of both political parties; for I assure them, one and all, thus publicly, that it is no part of my purpose to speak as a partizan on this question. No, sir, no! If I should say anything in this debate about *parties* or *sections*, it will be because I shall have to answer the arguments of those who support the course of little truckling politicians, who, for party purposes, have already sunk this question down to *the lowest depths of the filthiest sewers of party;* and not because I have any desire in my breast to make it a party question. No, sir. Oh! no. I have no such disposition whatever. If I know anything of my own heart, and of the motives that prompt me to action this day, I earnestly, ardently desire to see this question separated, or rather divorced, and that too, forever, from party and party politics. And, had I the power to accomplish it, I would at once, and that without ceremony, remove the one from the other, as far as the East is from the West, or the North pole lies from the South; and as high above all local and sectional jealousies, as the Sun now rides above the centre of the Earth.

Mr. Speaker, I repeat it, I appear before you to day, not for the purpose of making a speech for Buncombe or for Currituck; for party or for self. No, sir; I occupy the floor, at this time, for no such purposes. I desire to speak upon this question, if I can do it, as becomes a patriot and a statesman; or to blend both in one word, as a true-hearted son of the Old North State should speak at the present time:—for, let others say what they may, I know that I am a North Carolinian in heart, sympathy and feelings; and by this triple cord will I ever be bound to her, let fate and destiny do with and for me what they may. I trust I shall never prove so ungrateful, as to forget the blood and prayers with which she was baptized and consecrated to the cause of Republican Liberty. Nor will my views and heart ever become so narrow and contracted, as to look to, and find room for, but a *section* of my native State. No, sir—never, never shall that be the case—while there can be found space in my heart for *part*, there will be for *all*, and for *no less than all*.

Mr. Speaker, this language may seem strange—but I answer there is no deception in it. Every sympathy of my heart twines round and clings to my old mother, and will do it, while a heart throbs in my bosom, though humble she be. Yes, every atom of her soil; her tinkling rills and gushing fountains; her broad lakes, deep sounds, and sweeping rivers; her fertile vales, smiling lawns, green hills and blue mountains—all, all have their charms for me, and should have for every one that breathes her blessed air or exults in her invigorating sun-shine—for I conceive that they are each but a part of that glorious inheritance that has been bequeathed to us in common by our gallant forefathers. What then though I be a Western man, am I not also a North Carolinian? Or, forsooth, because I happen to reside in the West, will any one dare to rise in his place and say that I have no part or lot in the East? or that I cherish no desire in my breast to see her thrive and prosper, in common with the whole State? Or will any one be so uncharitable as to suppose, for a moment, that I would be base enough to wrong any one section of the State to benefit my own? If there be, that individual does me a great wrong by harboring such a thought. Mr. Speaker, I am no *sectionist* in my feelings. I repeat it again, I claim to be a North Carolinian; and as such, I claim Beaufort and Washington, Newbern and Wilmington; aye, sir, and your own Fayette-

ville, as mine. Yes, sir, all mine, as North Carolina is mine, by birth and inheritance.

Entertaining these views, it is but natural that I should become somewhat incensed, and feel indignant when I see gentlemen calmly rise and coolly charge the advocates of an open Convention on this floor, with being illiberal in their views, and selfish and sectional in their motives. These insinuations, however, have no terrors for me. I intend to discuss the various questions involved in this matter without fear, favor or affection. And if gentlemen will continue to make charges that are groundless in themselves, then, sir, I shall feel no compunctions of conscience whatever, I assure you, in hurling back to the very teeth of those making them, all such slanders, with as much contempt and indignation, as I am capable of exercising, come they from what quarter they may.

In making these remarks, I earnestly hope that I shall not be understood as denying that there is any disposition to legislate here for a section: No, sir; I cannot, if I wished, deny the fact, for the history of all past legislation in this States proves that there has been, heretofore, not only such a disposition manifested, but a great power actually exercised, to effect this very object. Much less would I intimate that the charge was false as regards the lust manifested for political power. No, sir, I cannot deny this charge either, and stick to the truth. But this I can deny, and do most unequivocally and emphatically, that the charges, or any part of them, are true when made against Western men. But why need I say this? Their votes on the Journals, and the patience with which they have ever borne oppressions and insults from the majority—from the day the State was first organized down to the present time—are sufficient to vindicate their character from all such charges, if they had no other arguments to advance in their favor. But I have digressed too far already to pursue these thoughts further at present. I shall return to the question, therefore, Mr. Speaker, by remarking, that the interest which is evidently manifested in the discussion of this question is, of itself, sufficient to convince us of its paramount importance.

The truth is, the more I contemplate it, the more importonce do I attach to it. Nor am I yet sure, sir, that I would be going too far were I to say, that the political existence of North Carolina, as a State, depended, to a great degree, on the rightful decision of this question.

I am aware, sir, that this is saying a great deal in favor of an open Convention; yet not more, I hope, than its true importance demands. And why do I venture to hazard this assertion? Simply upon the fact that, previous to the formation of the present constitution of this State, she was in a thriving and prosperous condition, and continued to grow in wealth, and increase in numbers with each rolling year and rising sun, until she was considered, by the wisest and best of men, to be one of the most thrifty and prosperous colonies on the Continent And, to satisfy the most sceptical that this is true, I need but refer to the fact that emigrants continued to pour into her borders by thousands from the other Colonies around her, and that, too, for a considerable time after the Revolutionary War. I allude to these things, Mr Speaker, for the simple purpose of showing one great and important truth in the history of North Carolina, that cannot be, in my opinion, too earnestly or feelingly impressed on the heart and mind of every individual within the sound of my voice. And that is, that, in the dark and stormy days of the Revolution,—yes, sir, at a time that tried men's souls—North Carolina sons, our sires, had the high honor of going forward as the very vanguard of Freedom's hosts; and, after the struggle was over, of being considered the Banner State of this Union. The Empire State, the Keystone State, the Old Bay State, together with all the other States, (except probably Virginia,) were her inferiors then in point of population, wealth, territory and resources. But where, ah! where is she to-day? I ask this question as one of her sons, Mr. Speaker, with some feeling, strong interest, and with the deepest emotions of heart. Where is she to be found in the year of our Lord, 1850? Is she still the pioneer that she was in 1776? Is it true that the Old North yet shines, as in days of yore, the brightest of all the bright stars that now compose the constellation of this great and growing Republic? Oh, tell me, you who can, does she still continue to lead them all in the glorious cause of Liberty, progress and Improvement? No tongue need trouble itself to reply to these questions. No, sir—I read the answer too plainly in the countenances of those around me to require this to be done. I see, from various indications, enough to satisfy me that North Carolina is not the leader that she once was; but hath fallen (what a sickening thought!) from being a leader, down to being a follower of the other States, as a dog follows the trail of his master, always behind. And yet that which is more mortifying still is the thought, that she is still sinking lower and lower every day.

Now, as it is certain that there cannot be an effect without a cause; and inasmuch as we have the unmistakeabl evidence before us of a great change having been wrought both upon the character and position of a Sovereign State, we take it for granted that there must be an adequate cause at work, somewhere, to produce such results as I have noticed. It is my purpose now, Mr. Speaker, to investigate this matter were thoroughly than I have heretofore had the privilege of doing—to try if I can possibly ascertain what is it that has operated so disastrously to the growth and prosperity of our good old commonwealth.

Can the results I have mentioned be attributed in any degree to the example that our forefathers set us? I think not. They were not only wise, but prudent, patriotic and persevering in all that they undertook. Of the promptness and efficiency of their actions, I need but remark that they invariably succeeded in all that they undertook to perform. So I take it for granted that the State has not retrograded on account of any example that they have left behind them to their sons. No, sir, they were not the men to leave behind them an unworthy example. We have the high honor of springing from the loins of men who had too much pride and patriotism to disgrace their descendants, or to be traitors after others. They were men in every way worthy of their country's regard, and always stood ready to prove their devotion to it, as they did at Alamance, Ramsour's Mills, King's Mountain, Moore's Creek, and on the plains of Old Guilford, when the sun of its prosperity was eclipsed in darkness and gloom, and her soil drenched in the blood of her sons.

Then, Mr. Speaker, if it be true, as I have supposed, that North Carolina has not declined from this cause, what can be the reason? Can it be attributed to any natural causes? I apprehend not. For surely there is no State to be found in the bounds of this Republic, that can boast of any more natural advantages than she can justly lay claim to. She has a larger territory than either of the great States of N. York or Pennsylvania; and as fertile and productive soil; with a far more genial and salubrious clime than either of the other States of this Confederacy. And which of them is it, from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores, that can produce more of the staple articles of commerce, than can be grown here on our own soil. The empire State, the keystone State, the buckeye State—all can boast of being able to raise corn, oats, rye, wheat, onions, turnips, potatoes, and barley; but which of them, like North Carolina, can produce to any extent all of these, together with all the great staple articles of commerce, such as rice, cotton, tobacco, tar, pitch and turpentine, indigo and madder, fish and lumber, with the choicest fruit from our trees and vines. In addition to all this, Mr. Speaker, she has the greatest water privileges of any other State in the Union, with one solitary exception, perhaps, while her hills seem to be literally based upon inexhaustible foundations of marble, iron, coal, lime, silver, copper, lead and gold—and that which is still better, wander where you may among them, and you will find perennial fountains gushing ever forth their cool and limpid waters, interspersed every now and then with a healing fountain running free for the poor and afflicted—while round their sides and on their lofty summits may be found the finest sheepwalks, and the most beautiful and bewitching scenery in the world. Yet with all these great natural advantages, we find, from some cause, North Carolina is not able to keep pace with the most insignificant of the other States. No, sir, not even with California, that came into the Union unfledged, as it were, but yesterday. Even she, mortifying as the thought may be, has, at the first bound, leaped far before her, and is to-day holding out more attractions to the world, to entice men to her far distant shores, than North Carolina is to her's. Behold her stand with outstretched arms, breasting the Pacific, with her Mines on the one hand glittering with the wealth of untold millions—on the other, look there is her Constitution, guaranteeing free and equal suffrage to all the inhabitants of earth who may think proper to rest but a while on her soil. Is it any wonder, Mr. Speaker, that foreigners from every clime under Heaven, should fly with all speed to such an *El dorado* as this in the new world, where every man is placed upon the same footing, and mind is constitutionally valued as being worth more than matter to build up, strengthen, beautify and adorn a State?

Here I would not be misunderstood. Bear in mind I have not, nor do I intend to assert, that feature in the constitution of California has been the main cause of turning the tide of humanity thither in such a strong and rapid current for the last two years or more. No, sir; this is only one of the causes. Her rich and productive gold mines are unquestionably the loadstones that have drawn most persons to that distant land of promise. Yet I am equally sure that the liberal character of her constitution will induce thousands of industrious men to become permanent citizens of the Commonwealth of California, who, under other circumstances, would have returned again to their fatherland. This may be denied by some, and ridiculed by others. Nevertheless, I am satisfied it is true. Who can doubt it for a moment when he beholds the rapid manner in which all the new States have increased in wealth and population, where they have recognized the principle that taxation and representation ought to go hand in hand together? I do not mean by this that a man should be represented in the Legislature in proportion to the amount that he pays taxes into the Treasury. This would be an outrage that ought not to be tolerated, and is not, even in money-making corporations. All I mean to assert is, that every man that is taxed should be represented in the Legislature effectively and honestly.

And I would here submit, Mr. Speaker, whether these features in the *organic laws* of the other States may not be correctly considered as one among the greatest of all the inducements that they have held out to the poor and indigent of every realm, and more especially to this numerous class of virtuous and enlightened men in our own State to leave the land of their birth, and the homes of their youth, with as much speed as if they had been chased away by a devouring pestilence, to find a home in the wilderness frontiers of the *new States*, where there are no other inhabitants near them but the wild beasts of the forest.

In my humble judgment, it was to secure such privileges as these that the battles of the Revolution were fought, and our independence declared. Yet, sir, these principles have never yet been granted to the people of North Carolina, though their right to them has always been acknowledged from the foundation of our government to the present time. But what does *the poor white man* gain by an acknowledgment of his *inherent* rights, when the constitution of the State in which he was born, still resides,—and it may be his fathers fought to the death for its Independence—denies him not only the right of suffrage, but that which is more intolerable, the right of being fairly and honestly represented in its councils, when it compels him annually to contribute both in money and labor to the support of its government, and peril his life in its defence when required. These are no small items in the way of defence, and often does the poor man contrast them with the privileges granted to him under the Constitution of this State, and those tendered to him in the others. Do you suppose, Mr. Speaker, that poor and intelligent men in North Carolina are indifferent to the fact, that they have never had the privilege of forming a constitution for themselves and their posterity, like the freemen of the other States?—How mortifying must the reflection be to all such that the poorest emigrants from any part of down-trodden Europe—yes, sir, even when they come from Ireland, where they have heard abolition preached all the days of their lives, are recognised in Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, in fact all the large slaveholding States as *intellectual beings*, who, after a short residence, on their soil, it will not only be right but proper to admit to the ballot-box, upon the same terms as the largest slaveholder in their domain. Yes, sir, they, like most of the other States, let every man be heard alike at the ballot-box that they require to pay taxes or appear in the field when the country is invaded.

These principles are not only just, but have proved to be highly beneficial to every community that has adopted them. And I assert, without the fear of successful contradiction, that when or wherever property is unequally represented or taxed, or representatives unfairly proportioned to property owned and taxes paid into the treasury, as at present in this State, it is not only unjust, but a flagrant outrage on Republican principles, and ought to be remedied as speedily as possible. If this doctrine be subscribed to, then it will be admitted that the Constitution of this State should be amended. For I contend, as before intimated, that it secures none of the objects before mentioned; but on the contrary, requires them all to be violated in carrying out its behests. But, for fear some gentlemen may think I am better at making assertions than I am at giving proof to establish them, I shall proceed to give a few facts in vindication of what I have just said.

First, that the people of North Carolina have never had an opportunity of forming a Constitution for themselves. If they have, I should like to know when it was that the people were called on to act in this matter? Surely no one will contend that a *Committee of Thirteen*, appointed as they were by the housekeepers and freeholders of the Province of North Carolina, did give the people an opportunity of being heard in the election of the Delegates to the Halifax Convention, when they "*ordered*" them to be chosen from *the freeholders and by the freeholders alone*, of each County, not exceeding five in number from *each respectively*, without regard to the *number or wealth of its inhabitants*, or the size of its territory, with an additional Delegate from each of the towns of Bath, Brunswick, Campbellton, Edenton, Halifax, Newbern and Salisbury.

Now, sir, let me ask gentlemen around me here, of all parties, if there is one among them who honestly believes that either the people or the property of the State were fairly represented in the Convention that convened in Halifax on the 12th of November, 1776? If there be one, sir, on this floor who entertains that opinion, I am sure he differs with me, and every other man I have heard express his views on this subject. But, Mr. Speaker, I rejoice to know, it is in my power to give other and much stronger proof of this fact than I have yet done. And I am sure I can do this by reading to you a short extract from a long letter written by *William Hooper* to *Samuel Johnston, Esq.*, in which he ridicules, very sarcastically, the idea that *Franklin*, and the eminent statesmen in Pennsylvania, entertained of forming a Constitution in which they proposed giving the people more power than he thought they were entitled to, from the services they had rendered to the cause of Liberty in the tented field. But to the letter:

"You have seen the Constitution of Pennsylvania; *Humano capiti cervit equina juncta*, (a man's head and a horse's neck,) the motley mixture of monarchy and an execrable democracy; a beast without a head; *the mob made a second branch of legislation*; laws subjected to their revisal in order to reform them; *a washing in ordure by way of purification*. *Taverns and dram-shops* are the councils to which the laws of this State are to be referred for approbation before they possess a binding influence. It is a melancholy consideration, that public proceedings are now, in a great measure, the histories of those concerned in them, and *popularity, interest, office*, are the strong outlines which mark the production. In this instance they all work powerfully. *I shall lament that any prepossession should have taken place in Carolina in favor of the* WISDOM *in politics in this State*, or that the name which authenticates the public acts of the Convention should have any weight to give such a PLANSA *currency*. *It is truly the* EXCREMENT *of the expiring genius of political* FRENZY.'

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

DAILY REGISTER.

DAILY ISSUE.

Wednesday Morning, Jan. 15th.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW—MR. RENCHER'S LETTER.

It was our purpose immediately on the appearance of the letter addressed by the Ex-Charge to Portugal to the Ex-Minister to Spain, to pay our respects to it, but such was the press upon our columns by the Legislative proceedings, that we were forced to postpone it. We cannot suffer this insidious, ungenerous and unjust attack upon the Administration to go longer unnoticed. The truth is, whilst the most ultra Southern men in other sections of the Country, have been just and candid enough, to admit that President FILLMORE has done all in his power, to secure a fair and faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, boldly planted himself upon the Constitution, and fearlessly resolved that the entire power of the Government, as far as it is entrusted to *him*, shall be brought to bear in defence of our rights—the demagogues of this State have suddenly waked up to new alarms, and for partizan purposes are doing all they can, covertly, if not openly, to create in the minds of the people a distrust of his motives and conduct, past and future. No President, for twenty years, has done more to secure the rights of the South—nor has any man, north or south, exhibited more moral courage by the determined stand which he has assumed, and resolved to maintain, against the fanaticism which has heretofore threatened our peace and the security of the Union. His most embittered political opponents at Washington City admit that he did more than any other man, to arrest the accursed influence of *Seward* and his adherents, and if the Cabinet which he selected, is not such an one as should satisfy our people—even those amongst them who are most difficult to satisfy—then indeed are they governed more by caprice and captiousness, than reason and justice. The fact is, OUR PEOPLE are content, ready and willing to do the President justice, but broken down *politicians*, such as the Ex-Charge to Portugal, are they who would stir up strife, and lead us, could they do it, with impunity, and under the guise of *secession*, to the precipice of disunion and civil war. We warn the good people of the State against such men. We can with confidence, challenge the most searching investigation into the motives and acts of the Administration, in connection with this agitating subject of Slavery. Its course has been conservative, just, independent, national. In all it has done in reference to this matter, it has kept steadily in view, *our rights under the Constitution*, and boldly pledged itself to see those rights respected, and to have them enforced to the full extent of its power under the laws of the land. Could any man *ask* more? Could any Administration *do* more?—Perhaps the Ex Charge whould demand that the whole Navy and Army of the United States should be put in motion, to pursue one of *his* Fugitives even into Canada, but to expect from an Administration more devotion to our rights than has been exhibited (under all circumstances, however trying) by that, which is now at the head of the nation, is to look for what did not illustrate either the Van Buren "Dynasty," or the "model" Presidency of Mr. Polk!

We have said that the letter of the Ex Charge to Portugal, is an insidious, ungenerous and unjust attack upon the Administration. The facts bear us out in this assertion. Why did he not make such complaints when in Washington City? Does he not know that he held very different language there? Did he expect the Government to send to Canada for his slave, or grant him agents to hunt, *in disguise and under feigned names*, for him, through all the purlieus of Boston?

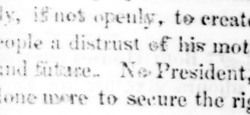
We cannot, however, more effectually expose the character of the Ex-Charge's letter, than by publishing the following article from "THE REPUBLIC," to which we ask the reader's attention:

"Our attention has been called to a letter published in the North Carolina *Standard*, addressed by the Hon. A. Rencher, late charge to Portugal under Mr. Tyler, to the Hon. R. M. Saunders, and said to have been read by the latter gentleman in the course of a speech on the subject of slavery in the Legislature of that State. It purports to give an account of a journey made by Mr. Rencher to Boston to recapture a fugitive slave, who, it seems, had left the city before his arrival, and the result of his observations on the probable execution of the Fugitive Slave law at the North. The letter strikes us as being designed for mere party ends, as is manifest from its wanton and scandalous charge against the President of the United States of indisposition to execute the Fugitive Slave law. It asserts, among many other false imputations and insinuations, that the marshal of Massachusetts called on the Executive Government for authority—1st, to use the ships in the harbor of Boston for the confinement of fugitive slaves; 2d, to call on the United States troops at Boston to overcome combinations that might be formed to resist the execution of this law, and that the President, in violation of his duty, refused both.

Convention should have any
ATLANTA currency. It is truly
expiring genius of political

CONCLUDED.

REGISTER.



EKLY ISSUE.

Morning, Jan. 15th.

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We have inquired into the facts pertaining to these occurrences, and are authorized to say that the latter statement is utterly false. The marshal of Massachusetts never asked the aid of troops of the United States in the premises, and of course they were not refused to him. Mr. Rencher, therefore, is bound to retract or prove his allegation.

The marshal did ask for an order to allow the navy yard, receiving ship, or revenue cutter, to be used by him, as a place of confinement for such fugitives as he might arrest—alleging as the sole reason that the jails of the State had been forbidden to be used for the confinement of fugitive slaves by statute; and that the sheriff of Suffolk had actually refused to grant him the use of the prison in that county. He did not allege in his application, as Mr. Rencher would represent, that he was afraid of a mob, and had no confidence in getting aid from the civil posse. On the contrary, when asked to report whether any other obstructions existed to the execution of this law except the want of a prison, he replied in the negative. In reply to this application, the marshal was referred to the joint resolution of Congress, approved March 3d, 1820, which is as follows:

"*Resolved*, &c., That where any State or States, having complied with the recommendation of Congress in the resolution of the 23d of September, 1789, shall have withdrawn, or shall hereafter withdraw, either in whole or in part, the use of their jails for prisoners committed under the authority of the United States, the marshal in such State or States, under the direction of the judge of the district, shall be, and hereby is, authorized and required to hire a convenient place to serve as a jail, &c. &c."

The resolution provides for the very case then existing, and, of course, rendered the order requested—for the use of vessels or navy yard—unnecessary at least; and of course the application was declined. But the marshal was informed, in the very letter containing this declension, of the determination of the President to see this law executed, and was enjoined to give immediate information of any difficulty he might encounter in the performance of his duty under it.

Mr Rencher affects to speak, not upon information, but knowledge. Again we say to him, the issue is joined—make good the proof, or withdraw the calumny.

☞ Both Houses have agreed, it will be seen, to adjourn SINE DIE on Friday, the 24th inst.

☞ See House Proceedings.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, Jan. 13th.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Sharp asked leave to change his vote on the Free Suffrage bill, given on Saturday last, stating that he had voted under misapprehension; but Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, objected, and he was not allowed to change it.

The House resumed the consideration of the Revenue Bill.

The 2nd section was amended by exempting interest or dividends accruing to charitable institutions from the tax imposed in said section.

The 3rd and 4th sections were adopted without amendment.

The 5th section was amended on motion of Mr. Steele, so as to impose an advalorem tax of one per cent. on all Gold and Silver Plate and Ornamental Jewelry of the value of $50 and upwards.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the tax of one dollar on marriage licenses was stricken out.

Various other amendments were proposed and rejected.

Mr. Pope moved to strike out the tax of ten cents on all dogs over two upon each lot or farm; and

Mr. Drake moved to amend by inserting 25 cts. on all dogs over one.

Pending which amendments, on motion, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 14

Mr. Kelly presented the memorial of citizens of Montgomery county, in relation to the construction of the Fayetteville and Centre Plank road. Read and referred to Committee on internal Improvements.

Mr. Drake from committee on Claims, made an adverse report on the memorial of Malcolm Gillis, Sr., from Cumberland county.

Mr. Woodfin, from Judiciary committee reported to the Senate and recommended its rejection, the bill to make real estate assets.

Mr. Woodfin, from same committee reported favourably the bill to prevent more effectually the corruption of the slave population. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Woodfin, from same committee reported favorably the bill from the House of Commons concerning depositions. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Haughton called up the following bills which were introduced on yesterday, viz:

The bill to incorporate the Pittsboro' Mining company; the bill to incorporate the Governors creek steam transportation company; and the bill to incorporate the Chatham mining and transportation company; which were read 2d time.

Mr. Cameron introduced a bill to amend the third section of an act passed at the present session of the General Assembly, relating to the Fayetteville and Southern Plank road company, which was read 1st time and on his motion, the rule was suspended and the bill was read 2d and 3d time and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Washington the rules were suspended, to enable him to introduce a bill to authorise Thomas Hardy to construct a dam on big Contentnea creek; and a bill to incorporate the Dibble Steamboat company. Read 2d time and passed.

The following bills were read 1st time and passed, viz:

The bill to amend the act of 1846-'47, chapter 12; the bill to repeal a portion of an act entitled an act to erect a toll Bridge over the Catawba river; the bill to prevent the passage of fish at inlets on the Sea coast of this State; the bill to incorporate the Wilmington Gas Company.

Mr. Bower, from the joint select committee appointed to ascertain the probable time at which the two houses would adjourn, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, that the speakers of the two houses adjourn their respective houses *sine die* on Friday, the 24th inst., which was adopted.

The bill to provide for the registration of births was read 3d time and rejected by a vote of 17 to 25.

Mr. Williamson moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was rejected, which prevailed.

The bill to incorporate the Tuskanego and Nantahala Turnpike company; the bill to incorporate Rock Island manufacturing company; the bill to incorporate Mocksville Lodge; the bill concerning the duties of Sheriffs; and the bill extending the time for registering Grants, &c., were severally read 3d time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Washington,

Resolved, that the use of the Senate Chamber be granted this evening at 7 o'clock to Holl. S. Williams, for the purpose of lecturing on the coal formation as connected with commerce and navigation.

3 O'CLOCK.

Mr. Bower, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill to increase the Revenue of the State, reported the same to the Senate, and recommended its passage.

The bill being read the second time, Mr. Pender moved to amend the same by adding the following Proviso, viz:

PROVIDED, That this act shall cease to be in operation, whenever any of the Banks of this State shall charge more than one per cent. premium on any exchange; which was not carried.

The bill to incorporate the Tuskasege and Keowee Turnpike Co;

The bill to authrize Israel Brooks, late Sheriff of Hyde County, to collect arrears of taxes—were read the second time and passed.

Several other minor bills passed their third readings.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A message was received from the Senate transmitting certain engrossed resolutions of that body on the subject of slavery, which were read the first time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Brazier, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to go into the election of one Trustee of the University at half past 11 o'clock.

Mr. G. W. Hayes, a resolution authorising the Secretary of State to issue a grant of land to Andrew Webb. Read 1st time,

Mr. Sharp, a bill to amend an act of the Legislature of 1846-'7, entitled "an act to consolidate and amend the acts heretofore passed on the subject of Common Schools; passed first reading.

Mr. A. H. Caldwell, a bill to lay off and open a road from Salisbury to Rockford in Surry County. Read first time and referred.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Cherry from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill to exempt from execution a certain portion of land, known as the Homestead Bill, with an amendment, and recommended its passage. Laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Erwin, and made the special order for Friday, at 3½ o'clock.

Mr. Stevenson, from the same Committee, reported the engrossed bill to recharter the Merchants Bank of Newbern, with an amendment, and recommended its passage.

Mr. R. M. Saunders, from the same Committee, to which was referred the resolution instructing said Committee to inquire into the expediency of revising the Statute laws of this State, reported favorably, and recommended the passage of a bill entitled "a bill for revising and digesting the statute laws of this State; passed 1st reading, and was recommitted.

The two Houses proceeded to elect a Trustee of the University, and W. W. Avery, Esq., was elected.

Mr. R. M. Saunders, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the engrossed bill to incorporate a Bank in the town Washington in the County of Beaufort, with an amendment, and recommended its passage; read second time.

A debate ensued upon the amendment, in which Messrs R. M. Saunders, Stubbs, Stevenson, Steele and Flemming participated.

The amendment was adopted, and the bill passed its 2nd reading.

On motion of Mr. Avery, the Free Suffrage bill was made the special order for 4 o'clock this afternoon.

On motion of Mr. D. A. Barnes, the Revenue Bill was postponed to 3½ o'clock this afternoon, to give place for the introduction of reports.

Mr. R. M. Saunders, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill to incorporate the Mutual Insurance Company in the town of Greensborough, and recommended its passage; passed 2nd reading.

Mr. D. A. Barnes, from same Committee, the bill to amend an act to protect the interest of lessors, passed at the session of 1340-'41, with an amendment, and recommended its passage.—Amendment rejected, and the bill passed its second reading.

Mr. Eaton, from the same Committee, to which was referred the memorial of Mary W. Fuller, praying indemnity for an injury sustained on the Raleigh and Gaston Road, reported a resolution in favor of said Mary W. Fuller, authorising the Public Treasurer to pay her the sum of $300 for said damage; passed 1st reading.

An engrossed bill from the Senate, to amend the 3rd section of an act passed at the present session of the General Assembly, entitled an act to incorporate the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road Company, passed its first reading, and the rules being suspended, it was read the 2d and 3rd times and passed.

A message was received from the Senate transmitting a communication from the Governor in relation to the Western Turnpike and the Cherokee lands; also the report of the Joint Select Committee on adjournment.

The House agreed to print the message of the Governor, and also agreed to the resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 24th inst.

[The message of the Governor shall certainly appear to-morrow. We are necessarily compelled to omit it.]

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Revenue Bill, having undergone a brief consideration, was postponed until 7 o'clock.

Mr. Jones presented a bill to punish with death persons endeavoring to excite insurrection among slaves. Read the 1st time and passed.

Mr. Jones, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported the resolution in favor of Wm. H. Winston, and recommended its passage. Passed 2nd reading.

Also, the bill to prevent the peddling of spirituous liquors in the streets of Salem; and recommended its rejection.

Mr. Waugh moved to lay the bill on the table; but the motion did not prevail.

Messrs. McLean and Waugh spoke in opposition to the bill, and Messrs. J. M. Leach and D. A. Caldwell in support of it; and before Mr. Caldwell concluded, the speaker announced that the hour had arrived for taking up

THE FREE SUFFRAGE BILL.

Mr. Erwin moved to postpone the special order to 12 o'clock on Monday next; which was decided in the negative—ayes 17, noes 90.

Mr. Leach, of Davidson, offered an amendment providing for a change of the basis of representation in the Senate, from taxation to a mixed basis of taxation and white population.

Mr. Leach stated that he offered the amendment in good faith as a compromise—a peace measure. It was the plan adopted in South Carolina, and was but just and fair. If adopted, he would support the bill.

The question was then taken on the amendment, and it was rejected—ayes 19, noes 87.

Mr. Erwin moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed; which motion was decided in the negative—ayes 39, noes 74.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill on its 3d reading; and the vote stood—Ayes 75, noes 36; three fifths having voted in the affirmative, it passed its 3d reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

The following is the vote:

AYES—Messrs. Avery, Barco, J. Barnes, Blow, Bond, Boykin, Brazier, Bridgers, Brogden, Clanton, Cockerham, Cotton, Davidson, Dickinson, Durham, Flynt, Fonville, Gordon, Hackney, Harrison, G. Hayes, Herring, S. P. Hill, Wm. Hill, Holland, Jarvis, Jerkins, Johnston, Jones, Kallum, A. J. Leach, Love, Marshall, Martin, Mathis, McDowell, McLean, N. McNeill, W. McNeill, Mizell, Montgomery, Newsom, Patterson, Pegram, S. Person, T. Person, Pigott, Pope, Powers, Rankin, Reinhardt, Rollins, Ruffin, L. Sanders, R. Saunders, Saunderson, Scott, Sharp, Sheck, Sherrill, Steele, Stevenson, Stowe, Stubbs, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, Thornton, Waugh, B. Williams, J. Williams, Wilson, Winstead, Winston—75.

NOES—Messrs. Amis, D. Barnes, Bogle, D. Caldwell, Campbell, Cherry, Dargan, Douthit, Drake, Dunlap, Eaton, Erwin, Eure, Flemming, Foard, Foster, J. Hayes, J. Hill, Kelly, Locke, Maultsby, McKoy, McCleese, Parham, Poole, Rayner, Russell, Shinpock, Siler, Simmons, Sloan, Thornburgh, Tripp, Walton, Webb and Wiggins—36.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to prevent the peddling, &c. in the streets of Salem.

The debate was continued by Messrs. D. A. Caldwell, McLean, J. M. Leach, Brogden and Douthit.

Mr. Marshall moved to amend by inserting "in quantities of two gallons and under, under the penalty of five dollars; pending which amendment—

The House took a recess.

[In publishing the vote on the Free Suffrage bill on Saturday last, Mr. Avery's name was omitted by inadvertance. He voted in the affirmative.]

DEATH OF THE HON. THOMAS SPALDING.—The death of this well known and distinguished citizen of Georgia, took place on the 4th inst. at Ashantilly, near Darien, at the residence of his son, Charles Spalding, esq. The deceased was 76 years 9 months and 13 days old at the time of his death. Mr. Spalding has taken an active part in the politics of Georgia, for the last 50 years, and was a prominent and influential member of the Democratic party. He was President of the late Georgia convention, and as he passed through our city on his way to Milledgeville he remarked to a friend, that it would be the last act of his political life. He was very feeble when we saw him, and never returned to his home. Thus has passed to the tomb, full of years and honor, another of Georgia's worthiest sons—*Savannah News.*

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 10.

No Election.—Sixteen ballotings have taken place, all with the same result—Geyer 35, Benton 57, Green 36. Absent and sick 4.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 11

Indiana United States Senator.—Jesse D. Bright has been elected U. S. Senator from Indiana on the first ballot.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the General Assembly, now in Session, to incorporate a Savings Bank, to be located in the town of Jackson, Northampton County.

Nov. 26th. 1850, 96 1w

Fine Fruit Trees!

THE Proprietors of the Pomological Garden and nurseries, Cane Creek, Chatham County, N. C., have now ready for transplanting, 20,000 fruit trees of large size and thrifty growth, of the finest kind of fruits known for all seasons, from the earliest to the latest ripening kinds; consisting of

Apples, Peaches, Plums, Cherries,
Apricots, Nectarines, Grapes, Figs &c.

Orders should be sent to us early, that we may make our arrangements to deliver in good time. One of us will be at Raleigh, in the early part and at the end of the Session, with a splendid collection of our trees.

J. & T. LINDLEY.

SECOND SUPPLY OF
Cloth, Dress and Frock Coats.

GENTLEMEN, if you want a good fitting Coat, made in the latest style, Call at
E. L. HARDING & CO.

DRIED BEEF.

A SUPERIOR article of Northern Dried Beef. Just received and selling at 12½ cents. By
L. B. WALKER.

Beckwith's Anti-dyspeptic Pills.

A FRESH supply just received, for sale in large or small quantities, by
P. F. PESCUD, Druggist.
Raleigh, Nov. 11th, 1850. 91

Dress and Frock Coats.

100, JUST OPENED, of all qualities well cut and extremely well made.
E. L. HARDING & CO.
Raleigh, October 12th, 1850. 82

LADIES White Kid Slippers
do do Satin do
do Black Kid do
do do do Walking Shoes.
Just received by R. TUCKER & SON.
Oct. 21, 1850.

NORTHERN HOPS!

JUST received, 2 Bales fresh Northern Hops, at 20 cts. a pound.
L. B. WALKER.

Wm. G. Browne,

Portrait and Miniature Painter,
TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS
RALEIGH.
Rooms open from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.
Raleigh, Nov. 19th, 1850. 94

Yeast Powders.

Try a Box if you want good Buckwheat and Batter Cakes; for sale by.
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

BOOKS
At the North Carolina Bookstore.
H. D. TURNER,
Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer, No. 1, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Historical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books.

ALSO, a very extensive assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, &c., Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted, manufactured to order. Together with a general assortment of STATIONERY.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published.
Raleigh, Dec. 19th, 1850. 103

Teachers Wanted,

THE Trustees of the Forestville Female Academy wish to employ a Gentleman and his Wife to take charge of their School, commencing about the 2nd or 3rd Monday in January. If they cannot get a man and his wife, they would employ a young lady.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications will be required. Address the subscriber at Forestville, Wake county, N. C.

J. S. PURIFY, Sec.
November 28th, 1850. 98 tf

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,
Cedar Rock, Franklin County, N. C.
D. S. RICHARDSON, Principal,
C. H. STOCKWELL, Assistant.

THE Spring Term for 1851, will commence on the 13th day of January. The New Academy will be dedicated on that day. The Students are earnestly requested to be present. For a circular containing particulars, apply to the Principal at Belford P. O., Nash County.
December 14th, 1850. tlFeb 10

Heartt & Litchford

DEALERS IN STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS.
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

HAVE received nearly their entire Stock of Fall and Winter Goods—to which they respectfully invite the attention of their friends and customers, and the public generally, and all of which are offered on the most reasonable terms.
Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1850. 83

LAMP OIL.

PURE Sperm and Common Lamp Oil just received and for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
Dec. 27th, 1850. 1

HARPERS MAGAZINE.
ALSO
ADDITIONAL
MEMORIES OF MY YOUTH.
BY
A. DE LAMARTINE.
Just received and for sale by
POMEROY & O'NEAL.
Raleigh, January 7th, 1851. 4

GREAT NUMBER FOR JANUARY.
HARPERS NEW MONTHLY.
Received this day at TURNER'S
N. C. Book-Store.
January 6th, 1851. 5

NORTH CAROLINA MUSIC STORE.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of announcing to the people of North Carolina, that he intends to open in this City, in December next,

A MUSIC STORE,

where will always be found a complete assortment of Foreign and American Music, and Musical Instruments; all of which will be selected by himself.

The Pianos will be from the best Manufactories in the United States, and will be sold at New York and Philadelphia prices.

K. W. PETERSHIA.

Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 89 tf

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, having made arrangemen with Mrs. Frances Wilson of Norfolk, will be in the receipt of a regular supply of the finest

Norfolk Oysters,

together with fresh fish, smoked beef, beef tongues, and other rare luxuries, and he flatters himself by using his best exertions to please, to receive a liberal support.

His regular supply of Oysters will commence about the 1st of November, and continue through the season.

He has engaged a part of **Mr. Willis Scott's** house on the corner of Market Square and Wilmington Street, where he will be pleased to receive the orders of Mrs. Wilson's former friends and customers.

H. J. POWELL.

Raleigh, October 25th, 1850.

BUSINESS COATS.

100 MORE of those desirable Coats; just opened—at the low price of $4 50.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Nov. 15th, 1850. 92

Wanted.

A GOOD House-maid. Enquire at this office.

Raleigh, Aug. 6th, 1850. 63 3t

FORWARDING.

I WILL attend to the forwarding of all Goods at Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the usual commission; and will, in all cases, forward by first boat without reference to *lines*. All orders for purchasers will be strictly attended to. Direct to care of

W. BRANSON,
Fayetteville and Wilmington.

April16, 1850. 31 tf

English, Goshen, and Parmesan Chees, just to hand

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh September 21st, 1850. 76

MYER'S CELEBRATED CHEWing Tobacco; Imported Cigars of different Brands. Just received by

R. TUCKER & SON.

October 8th, 1850. 81

JENNY LIND SLIPPERS.

JUST received, and for sale by

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Oct. 4, 1850. 80

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 17, 1850. 66

PRIME SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

And the best Imported Cigars,

MAY BE FOUND AT

HENRY KEIM'S

GENERAL VARIETY STORE,

First Corner North of Yarbrough House,

And opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

Keeps on hand a good assortment of Useful, Fancy and Ornamental Articles, Confectionaries, Groceries

1 Doz. Guitars, on hand, from $1 to $35.
4 Doz. Violins, from $1 to $25.
A Variety of Accordeons.

HENRY KEIM.

Nov. 24th, 1850. 95

NEGRO CLOTHING.

WE have a large assortment of Negro Clothing, all kinds of Jackets, Over Coats, Pants and Vests, that we will sell cheaper than the goods can be purchased, much less to have them made. To which we invite the heads of families who have their ervants to supply

OLIVER & PROCTER.

Oct. 12, 1850. 82

N. PERRY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

SYCAMORE STREET,

3 doors above Bank, PETERBURG, Va.

SUPERIOR

Ready Made Clothing,

AND

GENTLEMEN'S

UNDER DRESS.

SHIRTS, COLLARS,
CRAVATS, STOCKS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
SUSPENDERS,
UMBRELLAS. TRUNKS, &c.

September 8th, 1850. 73 tf.

TO PAINTERS.

The Painter, Gilder, and Varnisher's Companion.

CONTAINING Rules and Regulations in Everything relating to the Arts of Painting, Gilding, Varnishing and Glass Staining.

H. D. TURNER.

FRESH HOPS.

CROP of 1850, for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, December 3rd, 1850. 97

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

OF the best quality may be found at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

November 21st. 94

BEAUTIFUL FANCY SILK VESTS.

3 Doz. of decidedly the prettiest styles in market At HARDING & CO'S.

Raleigh, Nov. 14th, 1850. 92

SARATOGA WATER.

IN Quarts and Pints, just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

2000 Acres of Land.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his land lying within three miles of Raleigh, on both sides of the road to Fayetteville.

The above land is well adapted to the cultivation of Grain, Tobacco or Cotton, is well watered and healthy, and can be advantageously divided into three or four tracts, to suit small farmers, or residences for persons from the lower country.

Notes at interest, or Young Negroes will be received in Payment.

Persons desirous of seeing the above land will call on the Subscriber, or, in his absence, his Brother on the Premises.

JOSEPH T. HUNTER.

Sept. 23rd, 1850. 6w 77

S. F. PHILLIPS,

ATTENDS THE COURTS in the Counties of Orange, Alamance, Wake and Chatham.

apel ChHill, N. C., May 24, 1849. 24

TEA! TEA! TEA!

IMPERIAL, Young Hyson and Gunpowder, for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Nov. 21st, 1850. 94

TO INVALIDS.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medicinal purposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshalls and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

Nov. 21st. 94

CLOTHING BAZAAR.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Fashionable Clothing,

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE subscriber enters the field of competition with a large and well selected assortment of all the new styles of Fashionable Garments for the Fall and Winter Trade. Determined to maintain the increasing reputation of the 'Clothing Bazaar,' every effort has been made to produce styles of Clothing well adapted to this market; from the very lowest price to the finest quality of Clothing. Customers can depend upon finding our garments well made, however low the price.

Merchants are invited to examine our stock, as we are determined not to be undersold by any house in the trade.

The fancy Department is full, embracing English French and Italian Cravats, Gloves, Suspenders, Shirts, Collars, &c, which will be sold at the lowest prices, by

N. PERRY.

Petersburg, Sept 8th. 1850, tf 73

SELF-PROTECTORS,

TO TRAVELLERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS

The greatest modern Improvement in Fire-Arms.

ELF-COCKING & SELF-REVOLVING POCKET PISTOLS.

DAILY EXPECTED, a large importation of fine Guns, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot-Bags, Bird-bags, &c., &c., all which will be sold low.

C. B. ROOT.

MUSTARD.

ENGLISH, French and American, of superior quality. WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

21st. 93

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

THE Members of the Legislature and others who want superior **Cigars Smoking and Chewing Tobacco**, are requested to try the supply just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

Nov. 21st. 94

Pleasant Grove Academy,

FRANKLIN COUNTY,

North Carolina.

THE Exercises of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 6th of January next, under the charge of Mr. Edwin L. Barrett, a gentleman eminently qualified to instruct in all the branches taught in preparatory schools. The Academy will be neat and comfortable, situated about 200 yards from the residence of the subscriber, known to be one of the most healthy locations in the State, and equidistant from Louisburg and the Shocco Springs.

Board can be had with the Subscriber, at $6,50 per month, and also in the families of Mr. Joseph J. Jones, Mr. Thomas Person, Mrs Elizabeth Branch and others, all convenient to the Academy, at the above rates.

Parents and guardians may rest assured, that every attention will be paid, both to the morals and literary pursuits of the students; and owing to the healthiness of the situation, the purity of the water and the morality of the neighborhood, the public and particularly those living in the lower country, would do well to give this institution a trial.

TUITION PER SESSION.

For the Languages, and higher English branches,	$15
Lower English branches,	10

Address the Subscriber, Louisburg, N. C.

WM. J. BRANCH.

December 1st, 1850. 4tw 99

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

CONSISTING of Jackets and Pantaloons, attached and detached Over Coats, &c. To which we invite the attention of the Ladies.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

October 14. 84

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

NO. 2, Vol. 11, S. C. Reports, being the decisions at the August Term, has just been issued from this Office.

November 26th, 1850.

To my Town & Country friends.

THE Subscriber would respectfully call the attention of his Town and Country friends to his stock of Family Groceries, which he is determined to sell on as good terms as any one in the place. Among his stock may be found.

80 Bbbls. best Petersburg Flour—whole and half barrels.

2 Hhds. Bright and Dry P. R. Sugar,
5 bbls do do N. O. do
6 do Crushed do
5 do Clarified do
4 do Pulverized do
1 Package best Loaf do
Rio, Laguira and Java Coffe,
Imperial and Black Tea, a fine article,
Tallow, Adamantine and Sperm candles,
Washing and Fancy Soaps,
Crane's Wash mixture—a superior article,
A fine lot imported segars—different brands,
Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather; and many articles in the Grocery and Confectionary line.

Give me a call, and I am determined not to be undersold by Jew or Gentile.

L. B. WALKER.

Raleigh, Nov. 7th 1850. 91

National Hotel.

NO. 5 COURTLAND STREET, NEW YORK.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT having passed into the hands of Mr. Geo. Seeley, formerly of the Eastern Pearl St. House, has been recently improved by the addition of

FORTY NEW ROOMS.

And has also been thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished for the accomodation of the Public.

It is the aim of the Proprietor to render the **NATIONAL** quite equal to any of its cotemporaries in all those essentials that contribute to the reputation of a well conducted and well ordered Hotel.

The House is of the largest size, eligibly located, within three doors of Broadway, and in all respects conveniently arranged to promote the comfort and convenience of Guests. Persons visiting New York are respectfully invited to make their home at this Hotel during their stay in the City

GEORGE SEELEY,
Proprietor.

New York, June 28, 1850. 53 6m

To Physicians, Chemists &c,

THE Subscribers offer Physicians a large and well selected assortment of pure

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

They would also invite the attention of Chemists and Lecturers to their stock of

Pure Re-agents Chemicals and Chemical Wares.

Priced Catalogues furnished upon application, post-paid.

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
6th and Arch Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

September 1st, 1850. 6m- 71

C. & E. L. Kerrison & Co.,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

Charleston, s. C.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and those who purchase Dry Goods, in their city, that they are now prepared to offer a large, choice and well assorted Stock of **Foreign and Fancy Dry Goods.**

As they receive the bulk of their Goods, *direct* from European Ports, they feel assured of being able to compete successfully with any other Market in the United States.

209 King, North West Corner of King and Mar-

August 24th, 1850 w3m

WORKS BY THE REV. C B TAYLOR.

RECORDS of a good Man's Life,
Margaret, or the Pearl.
Scenes in a Clergyman's life,
Earnestness.

H. D. TURNER.

Nov. 12th, 1850. 91

MERINO DRAWERS AND SHIRTS,

10 Dozen just at hand, Very cheap.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Superior Family Flour, made at Col. Thomas McGehee's Mill.

For Sale by

R TUCKER & SON.

Ladies Shoes and Slippers.

JUST received, by Express, direct from the manufactory.

Ladies Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes, (Ties and Buskins,)
do do and do Slippers.

ALSO ON HAND.

100 pieces Light and Dark Calico,
Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
With a general assortment of

Dry Goods.	Hats and Shoes,
Lawns and Ginghams,	Groceries,
Cambrics and Jaconetts,	Crockery.

For sale, low, by

J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, August 6th, 1850. 63

Sedgwick Female SEMINARY.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Spring term of this Institution will open on Tuesday the first day of January, 1851.

TERMS per session of five months (payable in advance.)

Board and English Tuition,	$60,00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20,00
Use of Instruments,	3,00
Latin and French, each,	10,00
Incidental expenses,	1,00

MRS. J. J. FINCH, Principal.

November 2 1850. 4t 96

Notice.

THE Subscriber has determined to locate in this City, and having procured a sufficient number of competent assistants, is prepared to execute in the most finished Style, all kinds of

PAINTING, GLAZING, AND RE-GLAZING

Orders from the City or surrounding Country, if left at the Drug Store of P. F. Pescud, will be promply executed and satisfaction guarantied.

Reference as to ability, character, &c., will be given to all who may wish to patronise him.

WM. M. OVERBY.

Raleigh May 20, 1850. 41

Soldiers Claims.

THE undersigned having much experience and success in the business, still takes military claims for Bounty lands and Pensions for prosecution before the government, on very reasonable terms, and with the utmost faithfulness and dispatch. All letters to him, from claimants, must be postage paid.

☞ The last Congress gave lands to all the officers and Soldiers who served one month or longer, and if dead, to their widows and minor children, in all the wars of the United States, since 1790.

And provision is now also made for pensions Widows of Soldiers of the Revolution, who married before the year 1800.

He can furnish information concerning the grades of officers of the Revolutionary War, which is all important to claimants, and difficult to procure elsewhere. His charges will be moderate.

*** Any information concerning the heirs of the following officers of the Revolution will be thankfully received, viz:

Thomas Clark,	James Hogan,
Alexander Martin,	Wm. Davis,
James Martin,	John White,
James Moore,	Joshua Boman.

He can also furnish a copy of the rolls of the Officers and Soldiers of the State of North Carolina in the war with Great Britain, declared 18th of June 1812, giving in many instances the length of service, their respective offices and Regiments; the time of entering the service ☞ also the deserters, and every particular to facilitate the Collection of their Claims. ☞ Every agent should have a copy. Cost —only $10 each county!

J. H. KIRKHAM,
Raleigh N. C.

Raleigh, November 1st, 1850. 88

☞ Standard copy.

TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS,

And the Public Generally.

HAVING associated with me in the Clothing business, Mr. Silvester Smith, it will henceforward be conducted under the firm of J. J. Biggs & co. Mr. Smith has been long known as a Merchant Tailor, but is now turning his attention to the Ready Made business, and it is the design of the New firm, to keep up a large assortment of all kinds of

Ready Made Clothing,

Our Stock of Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, will also be kept up, a beautiful assortment of which is now being opened, embracing all the latest styles.

Mr. PEACH will attend to the Cutting Department, as heretofore.

J. J. BIGGS.

Raleigh, Oct. 18th 1850. 8 4tf

New Goods!

SEPTEMBER, 1850.

Peebles, Scott & White,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.

WE beg leave to announce to our friends and customers that we are now in possession of our stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

embracing a general assortment of the most fashionable style of Foreign and Domestic Fabrics, suited to the Fall and Winter Trade.

We respectfully solicit an examination of our assortment by Country Merchants, as well as those buying at retail.

Our stock is large and commodious. In it will be found all the leading articles usually kept in a Fashionable Dry Goods Store.

PEEBLES, SCOTT & WHITE.

Sept. 22nd, 1850. 77

HOUSE PAINTING.

THE undersigned having purchased JERRY well known as an excellent and skilful

House Painter,

hereby gives notice, that he will hire him out by the day or job, on liberal terms. Persons desiring his services will please apply to Mills H. Brown, in this place, or to the subscriber, at Fish Dam, Wake

CALVIN J. ROGERS.

Dec. 21st, 1850. 2m 103

BLAKE'S

Patent Fire Proof Paint.

☞ This most singular substance, in a few months after applied, turns to *Slate or Stone*, forming a complete coat of Mail, protecting whatever is covered from the action of Fire and Weather. It has now been tested more than six years and shows that TIME and the ELEMENTS only seem to *indurate* or *harden* the substance; it seems to be a perfect desideratum for all outside painting that has for centuries been sought in vain. For all descriptions of buildings, either Brick, Wood, or roofs of Wood or Metal, there is nothing equal to it. So highly are its Fire proof qualities appreciated in Akron, Ohio, where it is best known, that all the Insurance Companies have published that they will Insure Buildings well covered with it at a much lower premium than those covered with Tin or Zinc, as it has been tried in several fires there and stood much longer than either. For Rail Road Depots Bridges, Steam boat and Car decks, for all kinds of Iron, it forms a coating nearly as hard as the Iron itself and never cleaves off.

A large supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Dec, 3rd, 1850. 97

J. HENRY HARRISS,

UPHOLISTERER AND MATTRESS MAKER

WOULD respectfully inform the Public, that he constantly keeps on hand a supply of the best Bed Mattresses of all kinds—including the much approved SHUCK AND COTTON MATTRESS, which will be found a perfect luxury, either in Summer or Winter. Also,

SOFAS, LOUNGES, EASY CHAIRS, &c.,

manufactured in every style to order.

Repairing of all kinds done at the shortest notice and all work warranted to be done in the best and most workmanlike manner.

N. B. The public will please bear in mind that I attend personally to the manufacture of my Mattresses, Sofas, Lounges &c.

Raleigh, Nov. 5, 1850. 89 tf

A LOT OF THOMASTOWN LIME,

Just received and for Sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

November 28th, 1850. 97

THE

VOL. LII.

THE DAILY REGIS

SEATON GAL

EDITOR AND PROPR

THE SEMI-WEEKLY RE

Is issued on Wednesdays and S

per annum in advance; $4.50 if n

six months; and $5 if not paid unt

of the year.

THE WEEKLY REGIS

Is issued every Wednesday at

within four months; otherwise $3.

BUSINESS DIREC

RALEIGH POST O

MAIL ARRANGEM

Northern Mail—By Rail Roa

1-2 p. m., and closes at 11¼ a. m.

Southern—Two-horse stage, d

m., closes at 12 m.

Greensborough—Four-horse st

day, Wednesday and Saturday

closes Sunday, Wednesday and

Newbern—Four-horse stage, d

Friday and Sunday at 3 a. m., an

Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m

Tarborough—Two-horse stag

Wednesday and Friday at 10 p.

day, Wednesday and Saturday a

Pittsborough—Two horse stag

and Thursday at 7 p. m., and

and Tuesday at 9 p. m.

Roxborough—One-horse mail,

9 a. m., and closes Friday at 1 p.

Holly Springs—Horse Mail,

4 p. m., and closes Thursday at

Letters should be in the Offic

before the time of closing.

The Office will be open every

day, from 8 o'clock a. m. until 9

On Sunday, it will be open fro

and one hour directly after the

Western Mail.

TELEGRAPH O

UP STAIRS,

SMITH'S BUILD

FAYETTEVILLE

Open from 7 A. M. to

NO ADMITTANCE WITHI

Rates	First 10 wor
Raleigh to Petersburg,	30 cts.
" " Richmond	32 "
" " Washington	41 "
" " Baltimore	54 "
" " Philadelphia	74 "
" " New York	84 "
" " Fayetteville	21 "
" " Cheraw	28 "
" " Charleston	50 "
" " Macon	97 "
" " Montgomery	116 "
" " Mobile	138 "
" " New Orleans	172 "

And all the places on this and

munication in proportion to dista

OF THE, NORTH

Mutual Insurance

RALEIGH

Second Floor, Smith's Block,

Office.

OF THE NORTH

Mutual Life Insuranc

RALEIGH

Opposite the Post Office—

Hall.

BANK OF CAP

DISCOUNT DAY.

Board Meets at 11

BANKING HOURS FR

W. H. JONES, C

F. C. HILL, Tel

Exchange, Baltimore, Phil

1 per ct. premium.

Virginia and South Carolina

the denomination of $5 and up

BANK OF THE

OFFICERS OF T

Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't.

Charles Dewey, Casher,

Seymour W. Whiting, Te

Daniel DuPre, Bookkeepe

Thos. W. Dewey, Clerk.

Hours of business from 10

DISCOUNT DAY, W

Board of Directors me

BANK RATES FOR SELL

Sight Checks on New York

" " " Philadelphia

" " " Baltimore

Notes of the South Carolina

received.

J. D. WIL

FORWARDING AND

MERCH

FAYETTEV

NORTH CARO

July, 19th, 1850.